3: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934) 1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

diseases, dysentery, influenza, pneumonia, and tuberculosis take the highest death toll.

Great efforts have been made to improve the sanitation and housing in the native villages. Attention is placed especially on purification of the water supply and on soil sanitation through the installation of latrines. The village headman is responsible for the enforcement of regulations dealing with sanitation, and the building and spacing of sleeping and kitchen houses.

TABLE 1. INFANT MORTALITY AMONG FIJIANS

Year	Under 1 month	1 month to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
1929	111	379	281	771
1930	125	500	549	1,174
1931	107	267	251	625
1932	90	236	140	466
1933	88	244	174	506
1934	99	368	290	757
1935	99	462	358	919
1936	98	424	514	1,036

(Annual Reports, Fiji.)

One of the most important native health measures is the child welfare service initiated by the government in 1927. It has spread gradually through the colony until child welfare committees consisting of native mothers have been established in nearly every Fijian village. They are instructed in child care by the child welfare worker in charge of the district.[67] The child welfare service is laying a foundation for a higher standard of infant and maternal care. The results of the work can only be seen over a considerable period of time, since they may be counteracted by epidemics such as those of whooping cough, dysentery, and measles, which have increased the infant mortality in the last few years (see Table 1).

[67] Four trained European nurses and fourteen native nurses are engaged in this work. They are aided by district medical officers and native medical practitioners.